

Edmonton Bulletin.

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No. 2

TELEGRAPHIC.

BLIND RIVER, Monday, April 27th.

A Clark's Crossing despatch received via Calgary last night, says that Gen. Middleton's forces attacked Riel's where the latter were fortified in houses near Batoche's crossing on Friday the 24th. The rebels were shelled out of the houses by the guns of A Battery and took refuge in a ravine, where they were surrounded at nightfall by Middleton's troops. Riel's only chance lay in making his escape that night. The fighting was severe, the Canadians losing 30 killed and wounded. Gen. Middleton's cap was shot off and the horse of one of his aides was killed.

The following is a fuller account of the same battle compiled from a Calgary Herald extra: The first battle between the volunteers and Riel's troops took place on April 24th, on the east side of the South Branch, fifteen miles above Batoche's. The volunteers were advancing from Clarke's crossing. Gen. Middleton with the 90th, A battery, C infantry and Boulton's scouts on the east bank, and Lord Melgund with the 10th Grenadier's and the Winnipeg field battery on the west bank. The scouts, who were in advance, met the rebels in the forenoon and exchanged shots with them, the latter retiring to a position in a ravine. The infantry and artillery came up at noon, and a general engagement took place, which lasted four hours. The rebels were driven back, but not routed. Lord Melgund's force crossed the river to the east side, but did not arrive at the scene of action until too late to take part. A general advance was to be made on Batoche's next day. The 90th lost four killed, two probably mortally wounded and 9 wounded, as follows: Killed—Sgt. McKinnon, privates Ferguson, Wenn, and Hutchinson. Wounded—Capt. Clark, in the side, ball extracted; Lieutenant Swinford, dangerously; Corporal Lethbridge, in breast, probably fatally; Corporal Code, shot in both legs. Privates Jarvis, slightly, Canniff, No. 5, slightly; Hyslop, in arm; Sleva, in shoulder; Bodwell, No. 4, in head slightly; W. W. Mathews, in arm slightly; C. Kemp, in groin. One man killed and 11 wounded in A battery. Six scouts or cavalry, wounded. No loss in C school of infantry. Total loss given, five killed and 23 wounded. Others had been wounded but not brought to Clarke's crossing at the time the telegram left. The Crossing is probably the base of operations.

Col. Otter's forces arrived at Battleford on April 25th, and relieved the place without fighting.

BLUE QUILL, who arrived from Victoria on Thursday, partially corroborates and partially contradicts the two stories already received as to the taking of Ft. Pitt. The fort was surprised by the Indians on the night of the 15th or 16th. Two police were killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. No Indians were killed. Two persons who were in the fort, names unknown, made their escape by land. The remaining policemen succeeded in escaping to the boats, partially clothed, and got away under fire from the Indians, but the latter thought they would perish from cold before reaching Battleford. The Indians secured a large amount of plunder in the fort and 30 rifles, which were broken, probably the number over the amount in use by the police. J. McLean, factor, and Jas. Simpson, clerk of the H. B. Co. and their families, are prisoners in the Indian camp, also a half-breed from Victoria named Rabisaw, John Pritchard and family, and a number of half-breeds, probably traders. There has been no murdering since the taking of the fort. Mrs. Delaney is being terribly used, being traded around among the Indians, and cannot live long. The buildings were not destroyed, but were wrecked and a great value in furs destroyed. Twelve days ago Big Bear was camped on the east side of Frog creek, with forty tents, awaiting the return of his scouts, four of whom went to Whitefish lake, six to Lac la Riche, and fifteen southward. Unless he can largely increase his band he will probably join Poundmaker.

The road repairing party which preceded Gen. Strange's force consisted of from ten to seventeen men under Capt. Wright, supply officer, accompanied by two scouts. The road between Red Deer and Blind river was brushed and bridged where necessary. Wolf creek bridge, which had been displaced by high water, was put in shape. The road to the Battle river bridge, as well as the bridge itself, was repaired, and a bridge built on a creek on the south side. The creek north of the leavings was brushed. The Peace hills creek was bridged.

Hot weather all week.

LOCAL.

GRASS turning green.

PRAIRIE fires have died out.

OATS have risen to \$1.25 per bushel.

SNAKES have started on their spring campaign.

J. NORRIS arrived from Bear's hill on Thursday afternoon.

D. McLEOD arrived from Calgary on Tuesday afternoon.

A. D. PATTON, now one of Steele's scouts, arrived on Thursday.

REV. PERE LACOMBE left for Calgary on Monday morning last.

THE arrival of the troops has started several lines of trade booming.

THE demand for buckshot has fallen off, and that for seed grain has increased greatly this week.

MAIL left on Friday morning. Another mail may be looked for on Tuesday next, on regular time.

H. S. YOUNG and Peter Erasmus left for Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche early on Monday morning.

A SON of J. Lamoureux, at Ft. Saskatchewan, died of diphtheria on Thursday of last week, aged eight years.

TWO train loads of flour were despatched to the Landing for Colin Fraser by J. A. McDougall & Co. this week.

INDIANS are coming around the town and fort again, which looks more like peace than their late marked absence.

NO morning service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday, as the pastor will be absent at Ft. Saskatchewan.

J. LEE and L. Larocque arrived from the troops on Wednesday. They left them at Blind river Tuesday morning.

THE volunteers, police and teamsters removed camp last evening from the race track to the plateau below the fort.

BOB-TAIL and some of his men attempted to interview Gen. Strange at the crossing of Battle river, but he declined to talk.

THE road between Red Deer and Blind river was repaired by the Red Deer settlers to facilitate the passage of troops.

THE horses supposed to have been lost at St. Albert, were found on Friday last. There are other horses missing now, however.

L. HARNOIS, of St. Albert road, lost four children in seven days by diphtheria. His remaining child has since died of the same disease.

NO. 7 COMPANY of the 65th leaves for Ft. Saskatchewan to-day, to relieve the police, who will join the forward movement down the river.

REV. PERE LEDUC has recovered from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he was suffering in the latter part of the winter.

THE new road through the timber south of Black Mud bridge was cut out in time for the troops and supply train to pass through it on Friday last on the way in.

THE grade on the south side of the river, opposite the fort, has been put in a state of repair by the volunteers to facilitate the passage of troops and supplies.

IT is reported from Ottawa that the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company have not yet received any rebate on their lands, nor are they in a position to demand any.

THE meeting called for Monday evening in the school house to receive the report of the cemetery committee was so poorly attended that it was adjourned until further notice.

THE receipt of the petition for the establishment of a weekly mail to Edmonton and a fortnightly one to Victoria has been formally acknowledged by the post-office department.

TEN teams left on Monday morning last to meet the troops and help them in, and several more left on Wednesday. The roads are reported to be better at this end than south of Battle river.

THE teamsters of Gen. Strange's command were offered a bonus of ten dollars apiece if they made it within five miles of Edmonton Friday night. They beat the time by half a day.

A DRIVER arrived from Calgary on Sunday afternoon. He left General Strange and command at Scarlett's forty miles this side of Calgary, on Thursday morning, 25th inst. They started from Calgary on Monday.

TWENTY-FIVE men and two officers of the Edmonton company volunteered on Friday evening to go east with Gen. Strange's command, as part of the mounted force. The company was disbanded this morning.

AS the police were crossing the river in the ferry scow, on Friday, A. B. J. Simons, one of the scouts, led his horse down to get a drink. As the scow started Simon's horse started, too, and swam the river with saddle, rifle, etc., on his back.

A RUMOR was current yesterday that in a late engagement at the South Branch the 90th lost 50 men killed; and that Gabriel Dumont was among the killed on the half-breed side. But the rumor could not be traced to any authentic source.

MAIL arrived at on Tuesday evening in charge of M. McKinnon. On the out trip he met the incoming stage at Blind river and returned with it, the other driver returning to Calgary. The matter is that which should have been in on the previous Tuesday.

A COURIER arrived on Saturday afternoon with despatches from General Strange, dated near Lone Pine on Thursday 23rd. The force camped there comprised 75 mounted men with 300 men of the 65th in advance, and 300 men of Col. Smith's battalion in the rear, to be followed shortly by Col. Scott's battalion.

BLUE QUILL's band has been entirely broken up, some being with Pa-pas-tay-o and some at Bear's hills. Blue Quill himself expresses a consuming desire to carry Big Bear's hair at his belt. The Wah-sat-now band are at their old ground. Pa-kan and the Saddle lakers who had joined him, were reported solid for peace up to last accounts.

A RUMOR that Indians were crossing from the south to the north side, apparently with the purpose of going to the Stoney plain reserve, on Monday afternoon last, created some excitement in town. Scouts were sent up, who reported that they saw horses, and thought there were men on the south side, but could see no signs of any one having crossed.

THE marching order of Gen. Strange's command on the way in was as follows: In front, on the road, three scouts, flanked on each side by two others. Two police on the road flanked on each side by two scouts. Main body of police and scouts, wagons and supplies. Four companies of infantry, 150 men, under Col. Hughes, flanked by scouts; commissariat train, 200 wagons; rear guard of scouts.

A SECOND story of the taking of Ft. Pitt was brought in from the south on Tuesday night, by W. Chamberlayne. The police had a skirmish with the Indians, in which one policeman and four Indians were killed. The police decided to abandon the fort, which they did, embarking police, civilians, provisions and ammunition in boats, and succeeded in reaching Battleford, 90 miles distant, safely.

W. B. YOUNG arrived from the south on Tuesday evening last, with despatches from General Strange to Capt. Stiff and Griebach. He left the command on Monday at noon, at Blind river. They had made from Red Deer that day. The 65th and the police and scouts were together. A detachment followed under Capt. Perry, of 160 men with a steel nine pounder. Col. Smith's battalion was behind.

A. ROWLAND arrived on Tuesday afternoon last from the south. He left Gen. Strange's command at Red Deer, crossing the river. The men and goods were being crossed in a skiff. The empty wagons were being forded. The men of the 65th did not appear to be fatigued by the march. He reported that two scouts from Poundmaker's band arrived at Abram Selva's settlement on Battle river, on Tuesday of last week, driving a span of police horses and a buckboard. Their mission was to induce the Indians from Bears' hill to go east to join Poundmaker. They reported that Poundmaker was camped thirty miles west of Battleford with 200 head of cattle and seven hundred head of horses. They had not seen a policeman outside of Battleford for a month, and were elated at the general situation. The news of the near approach of soldiers had a most quieting effect on the Bears' hill band. Butter would not melt in their mouths. When talking to Mr. Rowland everything was me-wa-sin. One of the ring-leaders in the robbery of the H. B. store was busy fixing his whiffletrees to start plowing. He wanted to know if he would be interfered with if the soldiers saw him at work as they passed along. Most of the former hostiles had pitched away to the eastward, probably had gone to join Poundmaker.

AN order arrived on Wednesday to construct flatboats for transport down the river, and work was commenced bright and early Thursday morning. The flatboat built last summer for the H. B. Co., was finished, and four other smaller ones commenced. Their carrying capacity will be very great.

SERVICE in the Methodist church was interrupted rather suddenly on Sunday evening last, on receipt of the news of the capture of Ft. Pitt. The sermon by Rev. John Macdougall, which dealt with the present situation, was only half over, when the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

MESSRS. McGillivray, Norn, Inkster and Andrew Whitford and their families, of Victoria, arrived at Belmont on Thursday evening, having left their homes through fear of the Indians. Their stock remains at Victoria. Rev. Mr. McLachlan, Geo. Spence, Geo. Sinclair, and several of the Whitfords are camped in the woods on the south side of the river about eight miles above Victoria awaiting developments.

A PARTY of scouts returned on Friday from an excursion towards Beaver lake. They report the country swarming with Indian scouts, and horses disappearing in all directions. Laboucaus, of Battle river crossing, have lost a large number, and the peaceful Indians at Bear's hill have also lost some. Three were taken from Peace hills farm. The stealing was done in the most cheeky manner, some horses being taken out of corrals and stables.

ON Thursday, the 16th, one of the snowy days, an Indian and two squaws resident at St. Albert, were out on the Athabasca road near the Vermillion creek, snaring game. In going their rounds the man separated from the women, they taking a different course. Shortly after separating the women saw a smoke at a distance and on nearing it they saw seven horses, two sorrels, two bays, two roans, and a pinto. On seeing the horses they drew back, not letting themselves be seen, and went back until they met the man. The man returned to the spot and found a camp fire, but the men and horses had left. He saw where the men had come to the spot where the women had turned, and examined their tracks. They had then ridden off to the westward. Their course would take them to Jasper House.

THOS. TAYLOR, in charge of the H. B. Co. store at Battle river which was plundered by the Indians, corroborates the story that the Indians were incited by the news that Edmonton had been, or was to be sacked, and they thought they might as well get their work in there. At a council held on Thursday at Bear's hill, which he attended, it was decided to remove the supplies from Peace hills farm to Bear's hill for safety. Mr. Taylor, thinking everything was all right, went home. Next day, Friday, the Peace hills farm was raided and the supplies taken, the storeman, P. Whitford, being only able to note the quantities taken and by whom. On Saturday the band came to the store mounted and armed. A Salteaux named Ringing Sky announced himself as the leader, and told Mr. Taylor the object of their visit. They said they would not injure him or any of his private property, and he prevailed upon them not to interfere with the furs he had collected. After they had helped themselves and gone, Mr. Taylor secured the services of a freighter, who was going south after delivering his loads at Bear's hill, to take his furs to Calgary, and they both started south on Sunday. At Red Deer Mr. Taylor received re-assuring news, and concluded to return north with Capt. Smith, sending the furs on to Calgary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT, EDMONTON DIVISION.—The sittings of the above court will be held in the school house, Edmonton, on Monday the 4th day of May, 1885, at ten a.m. L. J. MUNRO, Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Pelee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. GIBBONE, postmaster.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 2, 1885.

SIR JOHN recently remarked in the house that Mr. Pearce's usefulness was gone. Sir John was wrong. As a land commissioner Mr. Pearce had none to go.

POUNDMAKER, the leading Cree chief of Battleford, is an adopted son of Crowfoot, head chief of the Blackfeet. It is through this relationship that he hopes to unite the Cree and Blackfeet in a common cause, wherein our great danger lies.

THE Toronto World, as well as several other eastern papers, demands the removal of lieutenant-governor Dewdney from the Indian commissionership, and suggests the appointment of Col. MacLeod, S. M. The nomination could scarcely be improved upon.

FROM the change in tone of the eastern Canadian papers on Indian, half-breed, and North-West affairs generally, since the outbreak of Riel's rebellion, it is pretty evident that, like the unfortunate little boy we hear about so often, they didn't know it was loaded.

WHEN the Canadian government sits down calmly and figures up what the discontent of a few half-breeds in one corner of the North-West has cost, they would do well to extend the sum, and find out what a general rising throughout Manitoba and the territories would come to, and see if it would not be cheaper to run North-West business more on principles of justice and common sense than on those of meanness and imbecility. The government will surely see after this that the North-West cannot be run like a back township in Ontario or Quebec.

WHILE it is most inspiring for Canadians to see the volunteers turn out for service in the North-West as they do, it is quite the contrary to know that in very many cases the men have left wives and families unprovided for. What is still worse the government in whose service the men are called away makes no provision for them, leaving them to depend on charity, while their natural supporters risk wounds, disease and death. A country that has sons who will do and suffer this for its sake is more than ordinarily blessed, but the country that allows itself to be defended on such terms does not deserve an existence.

THE Ottawa Sun joins in the howl against lieutenant-governor Dewdney and nominates him lieutenant-governor of Anticosti. The BULLETIN is not as lonesome on this subject as it used to be, but will most decidedly not agree to make Mr. Dewdney the scapegoat of all the sins of omission and commission of those above and below him. The policies of the department of Indian affairs and of the department of the Interior have been false policies, and no matter who administered them, they could not fail to be prejudicial to the country. Mr. Dewdney's great fault has been that he consented to remain in a position that could not be honorably held by an honorable man.

ABOUT the time the Canadian government settles up its little bills for the present North-West rumpus it will have learned the old lesson that honesty is the best policy—that it pays to be honest and honorable, better than to be deceitful and dishonorable. Canada has now 5,000 men under arms in the North-West, and these will probably remain for six months. The expense for pay, food, transport, ammunition and wear and tear, will not be less than \$1.50 per day per man, a trifle of \$1,365,000. Ten thousand Martini-Henry rifles have been ordered, which, with ammunition, will cost not less than \$150,000. 10,000 uniforms have been ordered at another \$100,000; settlers' losses at the hands of the rebels will be, say \$500,000; doubling mounted police force, \$427,000 a year for say five years, \$2,135,000; total, four and a quarter millions of money, to say nothing of the lives lost, homes ruined, and immigration checked. All of which could have been avoided by an honest and capable administration of the affairs of the country in relation to the half-breeds and Indians—for the whites have not yet put in their protest. Estimating the South Branch settlement, where the trouble originated, at 1,000 families, it would have paid the government big money to have given each of these families \$4,000 in cash to leave the country had they asked it. But no such demand was made, the whole quarrel arose out of the question of the ownership of a few thousand acres of land of no actual present value to any one, and to which the right of the settlers will be recognised after the expense has been incurred.

RETRIBUTION.

With the arrival of troops, we at Edmonton may consider that all possible danger from Indians of any tribe, coming from any quarter, or in any possible numbers, is past, at least for the present, or until the withdrawal of the force. The question now is, What is the next step to be taken? Upon this question there will necessarily be a great variety of opinions, from those favoring a smoothing over of the whole affair, and letting things go on as before, with a rather more liberal amount of food, cattle and seed and less promises, to those favoring a war of extermination, on the principle that the only good Indian is the dead Indian. A mid-way proposition is to disarm the bands, compel them to remain upon their reserves and ration them from year's end to year's end. It may be remarked in this connection that the more frightened a person was of the Indians, when they had the upper hand, the more he favors severe measures now, while those who did not experience fear show something of over confidence in their good disposition, considering the acts which they have committed at Pitt and Battleford, and where the end is not yet. Here at Edmonton, where people have a better opportunity of observing the Indians than any where else in the country, where we have not suffered, except mentally, from them, and where they failed to commence war although preparing for it, we should be able to take a calm view of the case.

The experiences here have shown that the Indian is neither unutterably evil nor remarkably good. The remarkable feature in his case is that there is nothing remarkable about him. A white man raised as he has been, of only ordinary intelligence and no education or experience of the world, would probably act as he does. There is no mystery as to the cause of the rising, nor as to what means would have prevented it. When these points are kept in view there need be none as to the means of preventing future risings, which is the object to be attained by the presence of troops, rather than any mere gratification of a feeling of revenge. That Indians are affected by the same influences as whites, is shown by the action of those in this district compared with that of the others. Although their numbers here were larger, their arms as good or better, themselves as warlike, their country more suitable to their method of fighting, and the settlement more defenceless, nothing short of the idea that they would have to fight either on one side or the other induced the majority to take the warlike steps they did, while a very large minority stood firm for peace. The reasons were that the bands in this region are more under missionary influence, are more closely connected and better acquainted with the whites, and had many of their standing grievances removed, or promised to be removed, during the visit of the Indian commissioner last fall. There is no doubt that had they the full faith they should have had—the lack of which was not their fault—in the promises then made them, and the desire of the government to deal justly by them, they would not have entertained for a moment the idea of rising against the settlers or the government, who, in years gone by, were always looked upon by them as their friends.

The treatment to be meted out to the Indians—the retribution to be exacted from them—should be just what would be exacted from white men for similar offences under similar circumstances; and, above all things, for the future welfare of the country, the sharpest distinction should be drawn between those who are guilty and those who are not. To take any course which would or could be construed to be a punishment of the whole body for the crimes of a part, would be to build up the feeling already implanted in the Indian's mind—that oppression and not justice is what they have to expect from the Canadian government, and to keep and perpetuate in our midst a danger that would only be awaiting the advantageous moment to strike. But while the innocent should be spared the guilty should be punished. Let the Indian as well as every one else be given to understand that when he lifts his hand against his neighbor's life or property punishment is sure to follow. Let the robbers be dealt with according to

their offences; but let the murderers be caught—hunted down with bloodhounds if necessary—and put to death. There was no excuse for the murders committed; they were cowardly and cold-blooded. There can be no difficulty about identifying the men who instigated and committed them, and the pursuit should never cease until the last one is under ground. As long as one of them remains alive it is a standing proof to other Indians that murders of defenceless people may be committed without punishment following, and the effect of this upon the Indian mind may be judged by the effect that it would have in a community of whites.

FOR SALE.—Beauty of Hebron Potatoes 100 bushels at \$1 a bushel. Apply to M. GROAT.

LEGAL NOTICE.—The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business that may be entrusted to his care.

FITZ. COCHRANE,
Barrister, etc.

Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.
April 9th, 1885.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES
HARDWARE AND

CLOTHING,
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' PATRONS HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The long wished for and heartily welcome troops arrived from Calgary at noon on Friday. It was known the night before that they would be here about that time and a number of citizens went several miles out to meet them and accompanied them in on horseback and in buggies. General Strange and staff crossed the river shortly after 12 and were received with a salute of nine guns. The Edmonton company was drawn up under Capt. Stiff, and briefly addressed by the general. He complimented the officers and men on the public spirit shown by them, and had no doubt that many of them had suffered personal loss for the general welfare. He hoped they would continue to show the same spirit until the end of the present troubles. He regretted that he had been unable to bring arms and equipments through for them, but these would arrive shortly. He specially thanked those who were employed in building the flat-boats for transport down the river. The mounted men of the force crossed first, followed by the rifles, and these by the ammunition and supply train of about 200 wagons and carts. As the 65th formed up on the north side they were given three hearty cheers by the crowd on the bank above them, to which they responded. The mounted men proceeded directly to the race course in rear of town and camped. The 65th marched into the Fort, where company 5 remained, and companies 2, 6, and 7 proceeded to the race course, where the teams also went.

The police and scouts number some 80 men and the detachment of the 65th 150. The officers of the force as far as could be learned are: Major-General Strange in command; brigade major, Capt. Dale; aid-de-camp, Capt. Strange; Lieut.-Col. Hughes in command of the 65th; acting major, Capt. Provost; adjutant Starnes. Capt. DesTours, Lieut. DesGorges, No. 2 company; Capt. Villeneuve, No. 5; Capt. Giroux, No. 6; Lieut. Doherty, No. 7; sgt.-major Patterson; quartermaster-sgt. Benn. Major Steele in command of the mounted force; Capt. Oswald of the scouts. Capt. Wright has charge of the road-making party; and Lieut. Corriel is master of transportation.

The police, 50 in number, do not look as jaunty as those we have been used to seeing, but do look a great deal more like business. The regulation helmet is replaced by a brown soft felt hat, turned up at one side. Their horses are not very fat and are somewhat skittish, but will stand lots of hardship, and the men are able to stay with them. The scouts are not in uniform, but wear a red sash over one shoulder as a distinguishing mark. They patronize big spurs and leather leggings, called shaps, and, like the police, are armed with express Winchester and revolvers. They number about forty, and are most useful men. The men of the 65th are small hardy looking fellows, and stood the march well, doing the 200 miles in eleven days, without appearing to be at all fatigued. In the two last days they covered nearly sixty miles, with a little assistance from the teams. The uniforms look neat and serviceable, but are not as showy as the traditional red coat. The principal complaint of the men is against the hard food, which they have not yet become accustomed to, and the infrequency of pay day. The remaining 150 men of the battalion will be here in a few days, followed by Col. Smith's battalion of Manitoba red coats.

BIG BEAR.

Big Bear, who is the prime mover in the late bloody work at Fort Pitt, is well known to many residents of Edmonton, who formerly resided at Ft. Pitt. Mr. J. Sinclair, who was in charge of Ft. Pitt for the H. B. Co. for twelve years, is well acquainted with him, and gives the following particulars: He is a plain Cree, a native of the Carlton region, and is about 60 years of age. He is of short stature, thin and old looking. His appearance is anything but impressive. He speaks with a loud voice, but is short of breath, and is not an orator by any means. About twenty years ago he removed from Carlton to Pitt, and became the head man of a small band of his relatives who resided at Pitt, numbering about twelve tents, or perhaps twenty men. He never was recognized as a chief until after treaty six was made, and he removed to Cypress hills. At Ft. Pitt he was frequently employed by the H. B. Co. as a buffalo hunter, and had the reputation of being a good Indian. His band, however, were generally rascals, the greatest being his nephew named Little Poplar. During a famine which occurred thirteen years ago, caused by the buffalo leaving for the south and the Indians being unable to follow them, they began to kill the H. B. cattle, but were prevented from continuing the practice through the efforts of Big Bear. He and his band seldom engaged in war, but they were notorious for stealing horses from the Blackfeet. He was thought to be rather cowardly. On one occasion four Crees were attacked opposite Ft. Pitt by a large band of Blackfeet, while Big Bear was in the fort with eight men. He refused to go to their assistance, although Mr. Sinclair offered him the use of the fort and the H. B. horses. The

four Crees, however, succeeded in escaping. On several other occasions his actions showed that his courage was not of the highest order. At the making of treaty No. 6, in 1875, Big Bear refused to accept the terms offered to and accepted by the rest. He wanted to see first how the promises made by the government would be carried out. Pending a decision he removed to Cypress hills, where he remained for six or seven years, gathering a larger number of discontented spirits around him each year. Between frequent spats with the Blackfeet and incursions to the States his men became much more expert than formerly in the art of war, and he came to be looked upon as a big chief, equal in importance to Pia-pot. At last circumstances, in the shape of few buffalo and many United States troops, coupled with profuse promises from the Indian department, induced the Bear to return to his old stamping ground near Pitt some two years ago. Although he took treaty he refused to go on a reserve, always having an excuse ready. During the winter before last he freighted one trip from Pitt to Edmonton. He always kept moving about and fomented discontent wherever he went, which the management of the Indian department made easy, especially among the Ft. Pitt Indians, who never had a good reputation, and of whom he seems to have secured control. A large number of the original band of Sweet Grass, once head chief of the Crees, but now dead for several years, seem to be under his control, and have taken a prominent part in the Ft. Pitt butchery. The remainder of the band of Sweet Grass are near Battleford under Little Pine. Report has it that Little Bear, who has a wall eye, killed three of the white men, probably the mill hands, Pa-pa-mo-cha-qu-a-o (the moving spirit) killed Delaney, the farm instructor, and Wa-pa-soos (light hair) killed Rev. Pere Fafard. The manner of their death is confirmed as first stated in the BULLETIN, and not as stated in the Battleford report. Quinn, Delaney and the two priests were taken prisoners in their homes. Quinn refused to consider himself a prisoner or to obey the Indians in going where he was told. The Indian having him in charge then shot him. Delaney and his wife seeing this began to run, when Delaney was shot and his wife taken again. The priests were shot while attempting to perform service over the bodies. Their blood being up, the Indians then went and cleaned out the five mill hands, but the manner of their deaths is not yet known here. There is an enthusiastic and universal desire among Mr. Bear's numerous acquaintances to see him wind up his long, if not useful career, looking through a hempen collar. They think if the band is broken up and not destroyed, they will take refuge in the woods, and be a terror to settlers, at least as horse thieves, for years. Unlike most of the Saskatchewan Crees, Big Bear and his band make no pretensions to any form of Christianity. By strict attention to business they have succeeded in amassing a reputation for unadulterated devilry which is equaled by few and excelled by none.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD.

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, by note or otherwise, if not paid before the 15th of April will be handed into court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Tinsmiths.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL CO'S, GROWERS OF
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.
With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.
Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WARA NURSERIES,

Arnprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
153 P.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON OF APRIL 10th, 1885,

For the supply of

100 TONS OF COAL

For use of the North-West Mounted Police. The coal to be of a good merchantable quality, and to be delivered at the steamboat landing at BATTLEFORD, not later than 30th July, 1885.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH,

Inspector,

Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEBSON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

TWO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house, Calgary office in J. & C. Co. store. D. McLEOD, Agent.

LOCAL.

A LETTER from Rev. Father Scollen, of the mission at Battle river, dated April 16th, to His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, gives an account of the events at Battle river in the early part of the month, a partial account of which appeared in the BULLETIN. The H. B. store was robbed on Saturday, the 11th, by the young men of Robtall's and Samson's bands, neither of the chiefs being present. The horses were taken from Messrs. Glass and Nelson on the same day at the latter's premises. Father Scollen interrupted the Indians both as they were going and returning, and tried to induce them to desist, but without effect. After their return they wrecked Mr. Glass' house and shot one of his cows, which they ate. They also wrecked the buildings at the farm. At the council, which was held on Monday, the 13th, the Indians were persuaded to give back the goods and horses taken. In his letter Father Scollen declares his belief that the Indians were under control after the meeting, and that no further trouble needed to be feared to the mail or any other kind of travel. He recommends that the action of the Indians in stopping their depredations and returning the plunder without force being rendered necessary, should be taken by the government as condoning their offence. It was necessary to promise this much in order to reach a peaceful settlement—which was most desirable at the time and he hopes that the promise will be fulfilled by the government. There is very little doubt that the rising was incited by messages from Riel, as when Father Scollen was trying to address the Indians in council he was interrupted with cries of "No surrender! Long live Riel!" Ermine Skin and his band took no part in the plundering.

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY arrived from Victoria on Sunday evening last with news from Ft. Pitt. On Thursday last, April 23rd, four Indians from Big Bear's band at Pitt arrived at Whitefish lake, well mounted on fat horses, well armed, and one of the men equipped in full police uniform, even to the white gauntlets. They attempted to take possession of the horses belonging to Adam Howse, a trader at Whitefish lake, and to kill him. They were prevented from doing this by Pa-kan and his second in command, who took Howse and another Victoria half-breed named Peter Henderson and set them on a summer road for Victoria, at which place they arrived on Saturday night. Mr. McGillivray was despatched at five o'clock on Sunday morning arriving here about six in the evening, having called at Ft. Saskatchewan on the way. The scouts reported that other scouts had been sent direct to Lac la Biche and Bear's hill, with news, and asking the Indians at these places to gather at Frog lake under Big Bear. Ft. Pitt was surprised during the storm of the night of Thursday the 16th April. The Indians crawled up to it unperceived, and at day break it was full of them before the garrison was aware. Very little resistance was made. Two policemen were killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. The police, apparently by pre-arrangement, spiked the cannon and broke their rifles upon the surprise being made. The policemen now a prisoner is spoken of very highly by the Indians as a brave man. He succeeded in mounting his horse, and rode right at the Indians, firing at them until he had no ammunition left, they at the same time being unable to shoot him. They at last captured him, pulling him off his horse. The same horse, a black, was ridden by one of the scouts to Whitefish lake. Nothing was said as to the fate of the rest of the police or the civilians, but the supposition is that they were all butchered. If they succeeded in escaping from the fort they would only be felled up and killed. The scouts also reported that 7,000 white men, supposed to be Fenians, were ready to come north from across the line, to assist them. The whole story was told with a very evident desire to affect the action of Pa-kan, as it turns out, was partly a fabrication.

W. CHAMBERLAYNE and J. Foley arrived from the south on Tuesday last. They had been despatched on the previous Monday, from Ft. Saskatchewan, to try and make their way to Calgary by way of Beaver and Buffalo lakes, or to meet the troops on the way in, nothing having been heard of J. Mowat up to that time. They camped at J. Pruden's that night. Next day they met John Whittford coming in from Battle river settlement. He advised them not to try to cross the Battle river near the Flag hill as had been their intention, as there were several camps of Indians in that neighborhood. He advised them to go straight to Battle river settlement, which they did. On the way they met chief Pe-a-sis, of Lac la Biche, and Wa-wis, who had committed the depredations at Beaver lake, in company with some squaws. One of the latter noticed Foley's bolted horse and began to sing jeeringly about the shemaganish-police. They spoke to the Indians, but the latter would scarcely answer them. Going on they met a squaw, alone, who told them of Pe-a-sis having robbed Colman's store and of his having called a council at Battle river settle-

ment. Going on still further, they came upon fresh buckboard tracks leading to the settlement where they were going. On arriving at the settlement they pulled up before Laboucan's store and asked to be allowed to camp with him, which was agreed to. They also enquired as to who had arrived from the east by buckboard, and were informed that it was a Salteaux, although really it was Poundmaker's scouts. A number of Indian tents were at the crossing on the north side, and a number more came to the south side on their arrival. About ten o'clock Laboucan told them to see to their horses, as they might be stolen, which they did. In the morning they started early and rode hard at Laboucan's advice. While riding they ran straight into a band of Indians making for the council. The old men with whom they were acquainted shook hands and spoke, but the young fellows would not look at them. They soon after ran into another band also, making for the crossing, and passed them the same way. They saw a third band, but steered into the woods before they were perceived. They camped in woods that night, and reached the Bow river trail, south of Battle river, at noon next day and Red Deer that night. They met the troops at Lone pine and turned back with them, leaving them at Red Deer on Sunday. The men are cheerful and make from 15 to 20 miles a day.

DEATHS.

HARNOIS.—On Wednesday, April 22nd, 1885, of diphtheria, Amabilis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Harnois, St. Albert road, aged 5 years and 9 months.
On Sunday, April 26th, of the same disease, Germaine, second son of the above, aged 2 years and 2 months.
On Monday, April 27th, of the same disease, Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the above, aged 6 years and 8 months.
On Tuesday, April 28th, of the same disease, Albert, eldest son of the above, aged 8 years and 12 months.
On Tuesday, April 28th, of the same disease, Leon, youngest child of the above, aged 1 year and 13 days.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

FRANK OLIVER.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,

H. Martineau,
L. W. Herchmer,
A. McDonald,
J. A. Macrae,
J. M. Rae,
T. T. Quinn,
W. Anderson,
M. Begg,
W. Pocklington,

Agency.

Manitoba house,
Birtle.
Indian Head.
Carlton.
Battleford.
Fort Pitt.
Edmonton,
Blackfoot Crossing.
Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Dy. Supt. General of

Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Minister of
Indian Affairs.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Heimitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Barnatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.